

Gifts & Souvenirs
Charlotte
behind Main Post Office Jerusalem

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TRAVEL • TOURS • AIRFREIGHT
TRAVEL
OUTSTANDING SERVICE
INDIVIDUAL ADVICE
JERUSALEM • TEL AVIV • HAIFA
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Column One By David Courtney

THE people are worried and depressed, there is no mistaking it: driven from queue to queue, at the compulsion of the family stomach; confused and confounded in the matter of rations, the people of this country, nevertheless, have been patient, even good-humoured. They have borne with shortages, restrictions, discomfort, inefficiency, with the reserves of faith left over from two or three years ago and with the obstinate belief that their hardships were the consequence of a shrewd and courageous planning towards better times: at the very least, towards visibly improving times.

NOW they are worried and their humour is wry. What was tolerable under the illusion of planning has now become intolerable. Perhaps curiously, but on the whole, the resentment is not directed exclusively at the political powers whose responsibility it has been to uphold the public's confidence and to put purpose into the daily wants. The resentment is felt against all those vociferous politicians who in the election campaign paraded their talents before the trusting people, Left and Right and Centre, and who at this day, observing the crisis and the people's displeasure, seek to evade national political unity and let their opponents pay the electoral price of the public hardship.

THE pass to which the State's economic and supply situation has come is argued by the pundits according to their Party standards. Nothing could be more unreal. The man in the street and the housewife in her kitchen argue it from the point of view of administrative breakdown. Their resentment is not against planning but against ineffective planning. Shortage of foreign currency, mass immigration, last winter's drought, are reasons for planning a dire austerity: they are not reasons for the periodic shock of unauthorised rations (as if dollar shortage and mass immigration were some new and sudden burden thrust upon an unsuspecting people); they cannot excuse the failure to alleviate the people's want by a striking increase in this year's crops of home-grown foods.

THAT would seem to be the situation and whatever new government may be formed will stand or fall by the way it handles it. What is needed, it would seem, is a fundamental change: a restoration of the people's faith in its leadership and in the national purpose. It is mere defeatism to advocate a drastic change in the country's immigration policy. On every side one hears that policy put forward as the cause of the people's critical shortage. Of course it is. It is the proper and essential cause. Without it there would be no cause for it at all and precious little cause for Israel. But let it be the stimulating cause it should be and let the effect upon the national standard of living be comprehended for the effect of a great cause and not for that of haphazard administration. The people who, a little over three years ago, were ready enough to die in order to open the gates of the country to mass immigration are today ready enough to keep those gates open. But they are not ready to go hungry and need be and not fool enough to mistake lack of management for a good cause.

Tel Aviv, September 10.

ISRAEL & AUSTRALIA SIGN AGREEMENT

HAIRY, Sunday.—A "most-favoured nation" agreement was signed in Canberra on Thursday between the Government of Australia and Israel. The agreement will become effective on September 17.

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JERUSALEM

Committee Asks Mapam to End Cabinet Talks

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The Mapam Political Committee recommended breaking off the negotiations with Mapai for a coalition government when they reported tonight to the Party Council. A minority group proposed pursuing the negotiations "with the aim of bringing them to a positive conclusion." The Council will resume its meetings tomorrow and is expected to reach a decision tomorrow night.

The majority proposal said that Mapai had disrupted the negotiations and that no basis had been secured for a Government with the participation of Mapam. Mr. Ya'acov Haas backed the majority proposal and read to the Council a long list of Mapam demands which had been turned down by Mr. Ben Gurion and the Mapai negotiators. He said that Mapai had rejected a policy of neutrality in foreign affairs and had also declined to pay wages to the real cost-of-living index, instead of to output.

The General Zionists have been invited by Mr. Ben Gurion to meet him at 10 o'clock this morning for coalition talks. At a discussion between the Prime Minister and a Hapoel Hamizrachi delegation in Jerusalem yesterday, it was decided to set up a party committee of Hapoel Hamizrachi and Mapai members, such as now exists of Mapai and Mapam members. The committee is scheduled to meet today. The delegation consisted of Mr. Moshe Shapir and Dr. Yosef Burg.

'Zionize' Zionists, Says Goldmann

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, said at a press conference here today that the current function of the movement was "to Zionize Zionists and non-Zionists." Questioned on this point, he said that he did not mean to induce them to go to Israel but to establish closer and closer personal relations with Israel. "This could be done by investment, and the teaching of a Hebrew and Zionist education. It might lead eventually to settlement, he said.

Histadrut Takes Up Food Situation

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Mr. M. Namir, the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, today conferred with representatives of the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa Labour Councils on the food situation.

Bonn Reported Ready To Make Overture

The West German government is expected to state in the near future that it will bear the financial responsibility for damages done to Jews, according to "Ma'ariv." The announcement was expected to say, in the name of the German people, that there will be no repetition of the crimes committed against the Jewish people.

Knesset to Hear Lavon Report

By Eliahu Salpeter, POST Reporter
A capacity crowd is expected to fill the Visitors' Gallery at the Knesset today in anticipation of a statement on the food situation by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Pinhas Lavon. Though the contents of his speech have been kept secret, it is expected that Mr. Lavon will probably deal extensively with a comparison between the per capita food consumption for this year and last.

There are two ways to estimate the per capita consumption. One is to calculate what the Israeli housewife received for her ration coupons. The second is to divide the total amount of food placed on the market by the number of consumers. While both methods are valid, the first looks at the problem from the viewpoint of the housewife, the second from that of the economist.

The use of the first method—the amount actually distributed—when comparing August 1950 and August 1951, shows a considerable decrease this year. In some cases, delays in distribution to consumers makes exact comparison almost impossible.

Fat Rations
The present ration of fats for example, is made up of oil, coconut, margarine and butter. Owing to a general long-standing delay of one month in the distribution of oil, the recent figures have put the distribution behind two or three months. Butter on the other hand, is in most cases up to schedule. The comparison is also complicated by the fact that in 1950 the fat ration consisted only of oil and margarine and the consumer was free to take either or a combination.

The following figures compare the rations for August 1950 with those of last month. They are based on the announcements of the Ministry of Supply and Rationing and of the Ministry of Agriculture.

	Aug. 1950	Aug. 1951	Dif.
Meat (fresh)	500	375	-125
Poultry	575	500	-75
Butter (including margarine)	1,000	500	-500
Cheese	150	100	-50
Eggs	1,000	300	-700
Live fish	400	300	-100
Jam	unrationed	300	300
Kids (children, 15-21)	—	21	21
Adults	—	50	50
Rice powder	300	50	-250
Rice (for children)	300	50	-250
Potatoes	5,000	1,000	-4,000
Onions	1,000	200	-800
Flour	1,000	500	-500

According to the statistics, consumers have taken no more than 500 grams of flour on the average. Flour is rationed, but requires no coupons.

Same Calories
The calculation of the per capita consumption by the second method—dividing the total amount of food placed on the market by the number of consumers, including food consumed in restaurants, buffets, cafes, as well as raw materials supplied to food factories—shows a much smaller decrease. On this basis, it is considered that the number of calories received by consumers has not changed very much during the past year. There was a considerable change, however, in the types of foods which provided the calories with a larger proportion covered by bread and cereals.

It is understood that the Research Council has conducted an extensive study of the effects of the present diet on the health of the population. The results have not been released, despite the fact that the study has long been completed.

Sufficient supplies of wheat exist in the country, but the main problem is that of milling it in large enough quantities to meet the demand, according to a Ministry of Agriculture spokesman.

Histadrut Takes Up Food Situation
TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Mr. M. Namir, the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, today conferred with representatives of the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa Labour Councils on the food situation.

Some suggestions were adopted, and will be presented to the Histadrut anti-black market committee, which is to convene here on Wednesday.

Bonn Reported Ready To Make Overture
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Majlis to Vote On Ultimatum Tomorrow

TEHERAN, Sunday (Reuter).—Persian Premier Mossadeq told the Majlis today he will inform Britain through Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's envoy, that if she does not open oil talks within 15 days the last 350 British technicians in Abadan will be expelled.

The Premier wanted a vote of confidence for this policy, but as the necessary quorum of members for voting was not present, he said he would go ahead without it.

Hussein Fatemi, his assistant, told correspondents afterwards that the ultimatum would be voted on Tuesday.

If opposition deputies convened a special meeting of the Majlis on this day and mustered a majority vote against the ultimatum, it would not be sent, he said. Political quarters also said today that he might amend the form of the ultimatum to demand the start of a "new series of talks."

The Majlis started its critical debate today with 67 members present—enough to convene a quorum to open proceedings, but 11 short of the number necessary for a voting quorum. Troops and police cordoned off the Parliament buildings.

Premier Mossadeq, who told deputies he felt "very ill," read a prepared speech, his hand trembling. He launched into a tirade against the mission of Mr. Richard Stokes, British Cabinet Minister, who tried to negotiate a settlement here early last month.

Ready to Pay

Premier Mossadeq said that while British technicians remained in Abadan, the Persians were unable to restart the refinery or sell oil. Persia was prepared to pay compensation to the "late oil company" on the basis of the company's share capital, he said. He added, "We are not prepared to be called a backward nation and take aid from others."

Before Premier Mossadeq spoke the Speaker of the House read a letter signed by Hussein Reza Khan, a member of the cabinet, stating that the present atmosphere of intimidation continued.

The government later gave a statement to the press saying that the government was not prepared to pay compensation to the "late oil company" on the basis of the company's share capital, he said. He added, "We are not prepared to be called a backward nation and take aid from others."

5,000 Observe Conquest Of Emek Swamp at Nabalal

NAHALAL, Sunday.—The 30-year-old conquest of the Emek Yizrael swamp by Nahalal settlers was celebrated today by more than 5,000 persons from all parts of the country. Forgotten temporarily was the costly drought and crop pests as three generations of Nahalal residents—staged an all-day pageant in honour of the village's anniversary.

Friends and visitors poured into the community all during the week-end. Every house accommodated several guests, with family members often sleeping on the floor. The warm weather also permitted many people to sleep out of doors.

President Weizmann, in a telegram, expressed his regret at not being able to attend the celebration "because of the heat." He noted that "Nahalal was always a symbol for me of what could be accomplished in our country by faithful labour and halutz spirit."

The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, the chairman of the Histadrut Executive, Mr. Mordechai Namir, the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Haim Giv'ati, and representatives of the national institutions all paid tribute to Nahalal in brief speeches in the amphitheatre erected especially for the occasion.

Memorial Service
A brief memorial service for former members who had passed away was held in the morning in the cemetery on a wooded slope near the settlement.

P.C.C. Paris Talks Today Linked with U.S. Grants

Israel Sceptical Of Mediation

PARIS, Sunday (INA).—The Palestine Conciliation Commission announced tonight that acceptances to its invitation to confer here, have been received from Egypt and Syria. Replies from Jordan and the Lebanon are expected tomorrow.

The conference, has been called on the initiative of the U.S. State Department to find a solution to such problems as the demilitarized areas and the Arab refugees who have still not been absorbed by the Arab countries. The Huleh irrigation project, will probably also be discussed, but the larger issues of stability and peace in the Middle East are expected to dominate the conference.

Israel's note of acceptance to the conference will be delivered either today or tomorrow, "The New York Times" correspondent reports from Tel Aviv. It will contain a strong note of scepticism as to the value of further mediation without bringing both sides together around the conference table.

Ready for Developments

While Mr. Maurice Fischer, Israel's Minister to Paris, will represent his country at the outset, if anything of value begins to develop, the Israelis are prepared to rush a number of ranking Foreign Ministry officials to Paris on short notice.

The Commission has given no idea of how prepared the corresponding sides, but Israeli fear the French plan for dividing the demilitarized areas between Israel and Syria—bringing Syria westward to the Jordan. "It can be said authoritatively," said a source, "that we will not pay this price for a clear go-ahead on the draining of the Huleh marshes," the report concludes.

N. Korea Charges U.S. and Japan Sign Security Pact

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuter).—Fighting in Korea was confined to light skirmishes today, the 8th Army H.Q. stated, but Peking radio kept up its verbal offensive and charged a new violation over Kaesong.

The Chinese broadcast said that North Korean General Nam Il sent a protest today to General Turner, for an alleged violation of Kaesong airspace by U.S. planes. The broadcast made no mention of General Ridgway's proposal broadcast on September 6 that an alternate site for the cease-fire talks be discussed.

In a 25-minute air battle between 23 U.S. Sabres, jets and 70 Russian MIG's, two MIG's were destroyed and a third damaged.

BRITISH PROBING M.E. ARMS TRADE

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter).—Arrests are likely soon as a result of a British inquiry into allegations of large-scale gun-running to Israel and the Arab states, The Sunday "Dispatch" reported today.

A yacht which lay off the south coast port and attracted mainly Arab-speaking visitors, was the alleged site of arms and ammunition talks with intermediaries for the Arab states, the newspaper stated.

Strike in T.A. Kindergartens

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The sudden strike this morning of 70 kindergarten teachers took precedence over other business at the Municipal Council's meeting here tonight, and the scheduled discussion on the budget and the anticipated vote on the proposed 10 per cent rise in municipal taxes did not come to the floor.

The teachers are striking over the tardiness of pay which was due on the first of this month.

Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, Vice-Mayor and head of the Municipal Education Department, said that the strike was unjustified. The Municipality had not yet received the teachers' pay sheets from the Ministry of Education in Jerusalem, despite repeated enquiries, he said. Mayor Rokach passed over the suggestion of Miss Esther Wilensky (Communist) that the teachers be given an advance immediately, and said, "The matter will be arranged."

Britain May Send Observer

By George Lichtheim, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON, Sunday.—A suggestion that the British Government send an observer to the P.C.C. talks opening in Paris tomorrow appears to have come from the American side of the Commission. It is not yet clear, however, whether the British will send such an observer.

No Quick Decision On M.E. Defence

NEW YORK, Sunday (UPI).—The Ottawa meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council will lay the groundwork for the creation of a Middle East command, but it is not likely to reach any immediate decision in this connection, a diplomatic source said today. The source added that talks will open on the creation of a Middle East command as soon as NATO decides to grant full membership to Greece and Turkey.

A diplomat who represents one of the major powers said a final decision is likely to be taken at the NATO conference in Rome in October. He added that France would have no objections to having a U.S. or British officer assuming command of the Middle Eastern theatre, but would insist on a French deputy commander.

Two Defence Zones

The diplomat pointed out that for purposes of military organization, Turkey presumably would be split into two parts. Its territory west of the Bosphorus would come under the European branch of the NATO command while Asiatic Turkey would be subordinate to the Middle Eastern theatre.

He said this was one of the reasons France wanted to see a strategic command instead of a separate military standing group for the Middle East.

Relative Optimism
Two reasons are given for this relative optimism:
• first, all the relevant statistics and plans concerning refugee resettlement have now been assembled, and the delegates will have before them much more detailed recommendations than on previous occasions;
• secondly, although the suggested compensation figures will not be published until they have been submitted to the governments concerned, it is felt that when made public they will be found to correspond closely to the grants-in-aid already voted by the American Congress.

In practice these grants which are, of course, only for one year will not become available until November, since they must still be approved by the appropriations committees of Congress. Thus it will be up to the delegates to ensure that American aid is actually obtained on the specified date since any breakdown in the Paris talks is likely to be reflected by a cut in appropriations. The sums already voted are just large enough to permit a start to be made and this, too, is regarded as a good reason why the two sides to the talks will want to make a success of the conference.

By comparison the Arab refusal to hold round-table talks is not regarded here as very serious. If the financial hurdle can be taken with American help—and the Commission seems convinced that both sides are now genuinely anxious to get this obstacle out of the way—it is intended to broaden the scope of the talks and to bring about a genuine peace treaty between the Arab states and Israel.

It is, however, recognized that Egypt which can do most towards this aim is least interested in actually securing it since it would make nonsense of the current Egyptian arguments for tightening control of the Suez Canal. That Egypt wants to perpetuate the state of war with Israel because it facilitates her own aims in the Canal Zone is taken as an axiom here.

U.S. Forces

The key article of the pact stated:
"Japan grants, and the U.S. accepts the right, upon the coming into force of the treaty of peace and of this treaty, to dispose of U.S. land, air and sea forces in and about Japan."
"Such forces may be utilized to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East and to the security of Japan against armed attack from without, including assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down large scale internal riots and disturbances in Japan caused through investigation or intervention by an outside power or powers."

The treaty provided for "administrative agreements" to be made between Tokyo and Washington for the disposition of American forces in and about Japan. It did not specify any specific bases.

Egyptian Cabinet To Resign Tomorrow

The Egyptian Cabinet will resign tomorrow following the death of the late Prime Minister, King Farouk is expected to ask Nuhus Pasha to form a new Cabinet with some changes.

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SCANDINAVIAN DELEGATION WELCOMED TO JERUSALEM



The Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Sprinck, vice to King Gustaf at a dinner given in honor of the visiting Scandinavian parliamentary delegation at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem on Saturday evening. Left to right are: Mr. E. Nordgren, the Finnish Minister, Mr. Kaplan, Mrs. Hildeback (Sweden); Mr. and Mrs. Sprinck; Major Sven Nielsen, leader of the Norwegian delegation; Mrs. Kaplan; Mr. Erik Hagberg, leader of the Swedish delegation; the Clerk of the Knesset, Mr. Moshe Rosette (standing). In the foreground at left is Mr. Gabriel Meislin (Norway). Photo by Rubinger

Lie's Annual Report to U.N.

A REVIEW of United Nations actions in Korea and of the World Organization's work in all fields appears in the Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly, which was released last week.

Although a note in the report explains that the Secretary-General will wait until the approach of the opening date of the General Assembly to offer his usual comments on the world situation, the Korean question is considered at some length in a part of the report in which Mr. Lie discussed the development of public understanding.

Public opinion in the great majority of member states, he says, approved the Security Council's intervention in regard to Korea, and, later that of the General Assembly.

American Burden

However, Mr. Lie noted that in some sections of the United States, "the American public has complained that it had to shoulder a disproportionate burden in the application of collective security in Korea." He also points out that after the Chinese intervention in Korea, a number of U.N. member nations have in some cases been unwilling and "in many cases

KEEPING POSTED

THIS year's manoeuvres are considered a great success not only by the General Staff which is able to draw its sober conclusions, but by the soldiers themselves, who were altogether caught up by the spirit of the thing. One captured party, we understand, resolutely refused to be taken to the prison camp — a comfortable cafe in Beer-Sheva for the Pata members. Their captors had no men to spare, and the problem was not solved till the men were immobilized by having their boots taken away. Again, a young gunner officer (who was, in any case, altogether heartbroken at having been captured alive — he had been

decried for gallantry in the British Army in the last war), was discovered chewing up and swallowing a precious map about a metre square, rather than let it fall into enemy hands. He stopped only when he was told it would be considered "swallowed" and therefore not captured, if he would only stop eating it.

The Green invading force in the South was, of course, pictured as a possible enemy, say Afghanistan, while the Blues represented Israel's own army defending its base. Some successful blitzkrieg moves by the Greens in the opening rally gave the Israel defenders almost as much food for thought as they bothered the Egyptian General Staff that recently declared that Egypt was still in a state of war with Israel. It is in any case reported that when the Green commander came to report to the Israel Chief of Staff at the end of the move, and though fully took off his Green insignia, his Chief said: "Well,

THE four-language simultaneous interpreters are still at it for the WIZO Conference, which like the Congress, may be heard in Hebrew, Yiddish, French and English as desired, by each delegate. Theodore Pille, who set up the system, considers it has been well up to international conference standards despite some technical hitches. He should know for he has interpreted at dozens of gatherings since 1936, and in the past year alone worked in Helsinki, Stockholm, Brussels, Berlin, Geneva, Paris, Monte Carlo, Dublin, Johannesburg and Nairobi. One of his links with Jerusalem is that it was his father, Leopold Pillehovsky, who painted the famous picture of Lord Balfour opening the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus in 1925. It is a large canvas, with

THE majority of us ask no more of a holiday than that our daily lives should continue pretty much as usual, somewhere a way from home, more elastic as to time table, and moderately conspicuous. These requirements can be largely satisfied in a popular cafe, or along the esplanade thoughtfully provided by a seaside municipality. Admittedly our rating in daily life is hardly that of v.i.p.'s, for if ever consulted in the matter we ourselves would not entirely insist upon the "v.". But it is painful to encounter a general conspiracy to withhold the "v.". Therefore this is to be rectified, for a couple of weeks in the year, at residence at a pension or hotel which fortifies the self-esteem of its visitors in exact proportion as it impoverishes them. To be well supported without means of support being visible keeps us on a middle course of contentment. Sufficient it is that the bed and breakfast, the three meals, should be eaten that are delivered upon others.

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing that as a result of the continuous growth of our business in Israel, a DISTRICT OFFICE has now been set up at 63 Ha'atzmaut Rd. (Kingway), Haifa.

Mr. MAX KAHN, our Chief Agent in Haifa, has been appointed DISTRICT MANAGER.

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JAPAN AFTER THE PEACE TREATY

By O. M. GREEN

IN the spite of criticisms excited by the Japanese peace treaty, little has been heard of the feelings of the most interested party, Japan herself. Certainly Mr. Yoshida has never wavered from the position he took eighteen months ago, that Japan would conclude peace with any nation willing to treat her as an equal. For him it is unanswerable that Japan cannot yet stand alone, that the paragoning in Japan of American troops is indispensable "to prevent a state of vacuum in this unarmed country."

But apart from the Premier and his well-drilled followers of the Liberal Party, others have been much less enthusiastic. The reception of the draft treaty by the Tokyo newspapers was distinctly chilly, with scanty acknowledgment of its real generosity and eagerness to pick out what Japan does not like. Since then the "Yomiuri" has conducted a poll of public opinion, in which only 8 per cent appear genuinely satisfied with the draft treaty; 35 per cent on the whole are content with it; and over 60 per cent strongly against the paragoning by American troops and leasing of bases to America.

Islands Wanted

The recovery of the Ryukyus is passionately desired by all. Indeed the inhabitants of one of these islands, Amami Oshima—about 200 miles south of Kagoshima, the southernmost prefecture of Japan in which it was once included—are said to have gone on hunger strike to secure their reunion with Japan. Mr. Yoshida has tried to allay this excitement by emphasizing that the treaty does

Not prescribe that Japan should renounce her rights to the Ryukyus. But it will probably be a long time before the proposed American trusteeship over these islands is relaxed.

Lastly, the garrisoning of Japan by American troops is resented by all, not only on sentimental grounds as an infringement of Japanese sovereignty, but from a genuine fear that it may incite attack by Russia. The silence of Mr. Yoshida on what the military agreement with America includes has been vehemently attacked both in the Diet and the Press, and so has the fact that the Japanese delegates at San Francisco signed no more than the peace treaty; the military agreement will be signed by the Premier alone.

Emperor's Influence

The one feeling which seems to be common to Japanese of all classes is a passionate desire to remain neutral and never more to be drawn into war. They do not appear to object to rearmament; but they are very much afraid of a revival of the old militarism. And the transference of power by General MacArthur to the Japanese Government has indeed been followed by many signs of a return to the old totalitarian rule. The trade unions, deliberately fostered by General MacArthur, now find themselves coldly regarded in high quarters. They were forbidden to celebrate May Day; and when crowds of workers assembled outside the Imperial palace to demonstrate against rearmament, 5,000 police were sent to bound them away. The increasing power of the police has caused many anxious misgivings in Japan.

It will be interesting to see whether the Emperor's influence will be used to preserve the liberal tenets of the new Constitution. When the draft peace treaty was published, he sent a message to the Diet bidding his people to "exert further efforts towards winning the world's trust in them as a cultured and democratic race." There is no doubt that Hirohito's prestige, fostered by his informal moving about among his people, is greater than before. The question is whether so shy and retiring a man can make effective use of it.

For the moment it is clear that, whatever criticisms of the Government there may be, Mr. Yoshida has the bulk of public opinion behind him, as shown by the walk-over of his party in the recent elections for municipal assemblies and prefectural governorships. The Liberals could add only eleven to their previous 275; the Communists could win only three.

In their hearts the Japanese must realize that no terms so generous have ever been given to a defeated nation. They will be telling themselves that their Kami (the tutelary spirit of Japan) have not deserted them. Their natural pride is immensely increased by the amazing ascent they have made from the abyss of 1945, and they will make all possible use of their achievement, standing together for Nippon as they have always done, in peace and war alike. They will not be easy to deal with. Already voices are heard saying that 80 million Japanese cannot exist in the four islands without unrestricted trade and movement abroad.

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Readers' Letters

GLASS AND QUOTAS

To the Editor of The Post:—

Sir,—With regard to the Government's promise of assistance for manufacturers and artisans I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the following facts:

Half a year ago sheet glass (window panes) produced by Phoenixia Ltd., started to become scarce, so that wholesalers were obliged to ration the supply to their customers, fixing quotas in accordance with past trade. This rationed supply was carried out quite satisfactorily; the quotas, however, became continuously smaller because of decrease in output. Some three months ago Phoenixia had for technical reasons to stop production altogether. Thereupon the Government took over control, registered the stores in all workshops and shops, and issued only from time to time licenses for consumption or supply orders.

In the course of these three months the necessary repair work at the Phoenixia plant was carried out, and in the beginning of June the firing of the furnaces was resumed and production started again. Meanwhile glass-processing workshops were compelled to work half-time because of lack of material. An inevitable though regrettable consequence of this situation was the formation of a black market for the purchase of sheet glass. Still more regrettable is the fact that the public itself is responsible for these dealings as it is ready to buy at any price plate glass for tables and other glass articles.

Warehouse Full

At present production at Phoenixia is proceeding at such a pace that their storehouses are filled to capacity and they have to deliver glass to wholesalers in order to make room for their new output. The wholesalers, however, are not allowed to sell the glass, because the competent authority, after three months, has not yet arrived at a decision in what proportion the glass is to be distributed. About fortnight ago, a survey was made to determine the quantities consumed by the different workshops during the last two years, how many machines every workshop has, how many workers it employed etc. At a meeting of officials with the glassers' representatives, Government stated that further enquiries were necessary. During

MINISTRY REPLIES

To the Editor of The Post:—

Sir,—I have been requested by the Director of the Chemicals and Light Industry Division, in this Ministry, to convey to you the following comments upon the matter raised in O.L.'s letter.

The writer, it seems, is confusing two different kinds of plate glass. The thin glass, generally used for window panes, was delivered on schedule and distributed to organized and unorganized glaziers throughout the country. Most of these supplies were and still are being allocated by the above Division.

On the other hand, the thick glass, used for polishing, for the manufacture of mirrors and display windows and for automobiles and buses was only delivered by Phoenixia in August and then immediately distributed.

The charge that the Government has not decided in principle on the allocation of glass is unfounded. The Government officials concerned consulted with the glaziers' representatives and both parties agreed that allocation should be made to individual glaziers according to their turnover in 1949-50.

Since most of those concerned failed to submit figures of their past turnover within the specified period, — and some have not to this day supplied the required information, — the official responsible for glass distribution was unable to determine the exact amount due to each of them, and consequently obliged to allocate a certain amount on account to each glazier.

Yours etc.,
Dr. M. LITVIN, Director,
Department of Information
and Economic Publications,
Jerusalem, August 29.

WAREHOUSE FULL

At present production at Phoenixia is proceeding at such a pace that their storehouses are filled to capacity and they have to deliver glass to wholesalers in order to make room for their new output. The wholesalers, however, are not allowed to sell the glass, because the competent authority, after three months, has not yet arrived at a decision in what proportion the glass is to be distributed. About fortnight ago, a survey was made to determine the quantities consumed by the different workshops during the last two years, how many machines every workshop has, how many workers it employed etc. At a meeting of officials with the glassers' representatives, Government stated that further enquiries were necessary. During

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